

BLAME POLICE FOR SHOTS

Wounded Persons Say Cain, the Negro, Had Only a Knife.

NO ONE SAW HIM WITH GUN

Patrolmen Criticize Mayor Gaynor for Order Forbidding the Use of Nightsticks.

Shots from the revolver of policeman were responsible for at least two of the long list of wounded charged against John Cain, the negro who ran wild on Wednesday night, according to two of the victims who received wounds in the general melee that began at the 10th street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road and ended at 10th street and Manhattan avenue, when Patrolman Eymon finally shot the negro.

"A shot from a policeman's gun got me," said John A. Cunningham, of No. 33 West 10th street, last night. "Cain did not have a gun. I was crossing Columbus avenue at 10th street to buy milk for my baby when the fight started. I saw the negro surrounded by a bunch of white men, with a cop on the outside of the circle tapping him gently on the head with his nightstick. Finally the negro broke away, coming straight toward me. The crowd yelled to the cop, 'Now is your chance—why don't you shoot him?' Then he turned on the cop, and grabbed his nightstick out of his hand.

"The cop was backing away, and the two of them rolled over on the ground, the negro slapping with his knife. The cop got up and fired a shot. It went through my leg. Then the cop turned and ran away, and the negro ran up Columbus avenue."

The second person wounded was Mary Donohue, eight years old, of No. 93 Columbus avenue. A bullet passed through her thigh, just above the knee, entering from the front. Her mother, Mrs. Edward Donohue, is sure a policeman shot her daughter.

"Mary is in too serious a condition to be talked to any more," Mrs. Donohue said, "but she says the negro did not hurt her. He ran past her, and the bullet came from the opposite direction. My little girl saw a policeman running toward her, after the negro. She heard a shot, and then she fell, and some men picked her up and carried her into a saloon."

No One Saw Negro Shoot.

The police of the 10th street station worked all day to determine whether Cain had a revolver or only a knife. They said last night that they had been unable to find any one who had seen a revolver in his hand. Cain himself, while admitting that he had a knife and had stabbed with it all those who received cuts, denied that he had a gun. Patrolman Eymon, who arrested him, said the negro at that time was armed only with a knife.

Captain Zimmerman said that the police had as yet been unable to determine whether the negro had a gun, or whether the shooting of bystanders was done by policemen or citizens. He said only one shot was fired from Patrolman Eymon's pistol, and none from DeGraff's. No examination had been made of the guns of any other policemen, so that there was no way of telling whether any of them had joined in the shooting.

"Is there going to be an attempt to hang something on the police?" he asked. "Well, whatever shooting was done by policemen was fully justified by the circumstances. Among the men themselves the talk was that there would not have been so many victims of the negro's frenzy if the policemen had not been afraid to use their clubs on account of Mayor Gaynor's strict orders forbidding them to use their nightsticks."

In Harlem Hospital last night it was said that Cain would probably recover. The same report was made at the Red Cross Hospital on the condition of Patrolman DeGraff, who was seriously stabbed in the back and stomach. The condition of August Limburt, at the J. Hood Wright Hospital was said to be still serious.

Cain was twenty-five years old in 1908 when he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to state prison for the limit of fourteen years and three months. He was released by the parole board in 1909. He stabbed to death

A Fine New Serial A Short Story by Kipling A Strong Prize Entry

will make our next Sunday Magazine a notable number. A neighborly act would be the telling of your fiction-loving friends about the treasures it will contain.

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By Mrs. Jacques Futrelle

is the new serial. A tale of love, mystery, social aspirations, villainy, heroism and adventure. Social highwaymen, title-hunting mammals, romantic young women, and adventurous young men figure in this most up-to-date story. There's nothing frivolous about the heroine, either.

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By Rudyard Kipling

The second and last part of the latest story about Stalky shows that habit is still strong with the hero of those fine tales of school life which did so much in the making of the Kipling fame. Military hazing extraordinary, the theme of this.

Christina

By L. J. Eeston

The twenty-fifth entry in our Prize Story Competition is even better than "The Count's Hand," a previous entry by the same author. It is tragic, emotional, romantic. A strong candidate for first prize.

A study of President Taft in his most important work, by one who has been behind the scenes in national life.

All in the next

Sunday Magazine of the

New-York Tribune

HITS COTTON EXCHANGES

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WOMAN TRAPS INTRUDERS

Calls for Help When They Enter Rooms and Starts Pursuit.

Through the quick wit of a woman, who was startled by a man entering her apartment with a skeleton key, Edward Endelman, twenty-four years old, of 127 St. Ann's avenue, and Jacob Simon, thirty-two years old, of No. 32 West 132d street, were charged yesterday afternoon on charges of burglary. The police say they were identified positively. With Simon, walking by the East 13th street station, where Endelman had been taken, was a woman, who gave her name as Amelia Touell, twenty-one years old, of No. 206 Lexington avenue. She admitted later that she was Simon's wife and was held as a suspicious person.

Mrs. Emma Drake, who lives on the ground floor of No. 24 West 131st street, was dressing when the bell rang twice. As she expected no one she did not answer. She heard some one at her door, and saw a man dart into the dining room. Mrs. Drake ran for the hall and encountered a second man, who pushed her back. Then she ran to the front window and called for help.

As Mrs. Drake started to shout the men darted from the hall and started east toward Lenox avenue, followed by Philip Sullivan, son of the janitor, who kept shouting. The chase lasted to 131st street, where Patrolman Batto caught the man, who made a strike with a jimmy, but Batto overpowered him.

SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.00 a year.

BEQUESTS OF \$500,000 VOID

Alexander Miller's Widow Wins Her Contest of His Will.

A jury in the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Alexander Miller, an iron manufacturer, who died in May, 1909, leaving about \$500,000, was of unsound mind when he made his will, in which he left his wife only \$25,000, and that the probate of his will should be set aside. Miller left the bulk of his estate to his brother Gordon D. Miller and to his sisters, excluding his brothers Thomas R. Miller and William S. Miller.

Mrs. Miller intended to contest the will before it was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's court, but did not have sufficient time to make up her case. On the trial of the case in the Supreme Court, medical experts testified that Miller suffered from alcoholic pseudo-paranoia. Other witnesses told of his attending a dinner party at his home, at which he appeared in bare feet and under shirt. At another party at the guests, who tried to catch the meat on their plates. He opened oysters in the library and threw the shells on the floor, peeled oranges and threw the peels at the portraits of his ancestors, and carved his initials in a mahogany table.

ONGLEY MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an annulment of the marriage of Eleanor Scott Ongley to Henry H. Ongley on the ground that a jury had decided that the woman was a lunatic when she and Ongley were married in Jersey City on December 21, 1910. The action for annulment was brought by George Scott, a brother of Mrs. Ongley. The decree ends long and bitter litigation over her \$300,000 estate.

Twice the Value of Gold Mines.

"The crop of 1910-11 will be worth \$1,000,000,000," he said, "or twice as much as the output of all the gold mines of the world combined for the same year. Crops of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bales annually are necessary for legitimate demands at remunerative prices to the growers. Less than this amount means manipulated markets and unsatisfactory trade conditions. While the number of spindles and acreage have increased enormously, the production of American cotton has declined."

President Cooper deplored friction among cotton growers, manufacturers and representatives of the exchanges. It would be to their mutual interest, he said, if the exchanges themselves would revise their laws and methods.

New Orleans, May 18.—There is not enough cotton to go around; the price will be higher," declared Frank B. Hayne, the bull leader, today. Hayne caused excitement in the New Orleans exchange yesterday by offering to buy 200,000 bales of May and July at the market price, and then going one better by offering an eighth of a cent higher than the exchange quotations for all the cotton in the city.

"We know how much cotton we will get between now and September 1," he continued. "There is not enough to keep the mills running, and some of them must close down. The world needs 25,000,000 bales, and all it will get will be 22,000,000 bales, or 3,000,000 short of the amount required and what would have been used had the staple been grown. That is the situation. I believe cotton will go higher."

THINKS LATSON ENDED LIFE

Professor Larkin Files a Preliminary Report of the Autopsy.

Professor John Larkin, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who is making an examination of the internal organs of the late William R. C. Latson, who killed himself by shooting through the neck in his apartment, at No. 40 Riverside drive, on Thursday afternoon of last week, yesterday filed a preliminary report with Coroner Feinberg.

Professor Larkin says that he found traces of morphine in the stomach and liver and that the drug was taken before the fatal shot was fired. The chemist is now looking for traces of hyosine in the tissues.

The finding of traces of morphine in the organs strengthens the belief that Dr. Latson committed suicide, about which doubt has been expressed.

RULES FOR EMPLOYEES' LOANS

Heads of Mercantile Houses and Other Men Consider Them.

Executives of many mercantile and manufacturing companies, in conference yesterday under the auspices of the Merchants' Association of New York and the Russell Sage Foundation, passed resolutions intended to discontinue the evils alleged to be practiced by various loan companies. It was recommended that employers rescind rules of discharge of employees who have assigned wages as security for a money loan; also that claims against wages of employees filed by money lenders be disregarded unless filed in strict compliance with the law.

The meeting approved the cooperative savings and loan idea, and suggested the enactment of laws which will allow a reasonable rate of interest on all small loans, and provide for the licensing of money lenders.

John R. Towne, president of the Merchants' Association, presided. Among the speakers were J. Edgar Strauss, L. H. Hunt, Walter S. Heilbrunn, Arthur W. Hays Sulz, and Professor Edward E. Pratt.

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The convention decided in favor of Mr. Parker, adopting the report of the committee unanimously, and continuing the committee for further conference with representatives of the exchanges and with instructions that if relief is not given it shall seek a remedy through legislative channels.

The gist of the committee's report is as follows: Manufacturers' associations should have no fight against cotton exchanges if those exchanges truly reflect conditions of spot cotton. On the contrary, they should be legitimately managed and regulated, and if the prices ruling therein are truly representative of spot values, it should be of decided advantage to cotton manufacturers, as also to producers; but if, on the contrary, the prices ruling are the result of speculation for or against the value of the commodity, or if those prices are the result of the speculative actions of one element as against another element, then the exchange becomes a serious disadvantage to the manufacturers and to producers, and ceases to be a legitimate body.

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